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FARM LABOR REPORT

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FOREWORD

JUL

Montana is BIG. Montana is RICH. Montana is a state with tremendous natural resources, with unlimited area for industrial expansion, and with the people who can and are making the most of this potential.

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But for all of the possibilities for development of other processes, agriculture will always be basic to her economy. Every Montanan, from the mucker mining a mile deep, to the Governor in the Statehouse, has a stake in her soil -and recognizes the necessity of agriculture's contribution to the area's economic balance.

In ecology, economy and climate, Montana agriculture partakes of the features of both the Great Plains: a land of vast distances, hot sun, wind, and little rain; and the Pacific Northwest, where majestic mountains, clad in sub-artic forest verdure, shelter green mountain valleys and streams of pure water, released by the sun from the snow caps, is used to moisten the rich soil. Bridging the difference in conditions, making common cause against all problems, is the spirit, energy, and enlightened vision of Montana's Farmer.

Montana agriculture's history has been short and turbulent. The farmer and rancher has been froze-out, priced-out, drouthed-out, smothered by magnaminity, swindled by slick schemes, filched from and foreclosed on. Broken promises, broken banks, and broken hearts seemed the only reward for his toil. But always he has bounced back with innovations such as the cooperative grazing district, the county zoning plan, or refinements on the techniques and innovations of other practical farmers, inventors and scientists. Nowhere is the agriculturist more ready to strive for technical progress, to fight the elements and the natural problems of farming, or to lead the struggle for public policy which will enable him to share with all the bounty that his fecund acres produce. This Agency pledges that it will continue to gear its activity to supply the need for agricultural labor of the increasing degree of skill required in scientific farm practice.

Now faced with problems both of economic and climatic nature, the Montana farmer will continue, with faith in the future, to try to improve his production, his tools of production and his already great store of knowledge of the elements, the sun and the soil, which he uses, ever mindful of the public weal, for which he knows responsibility under God.

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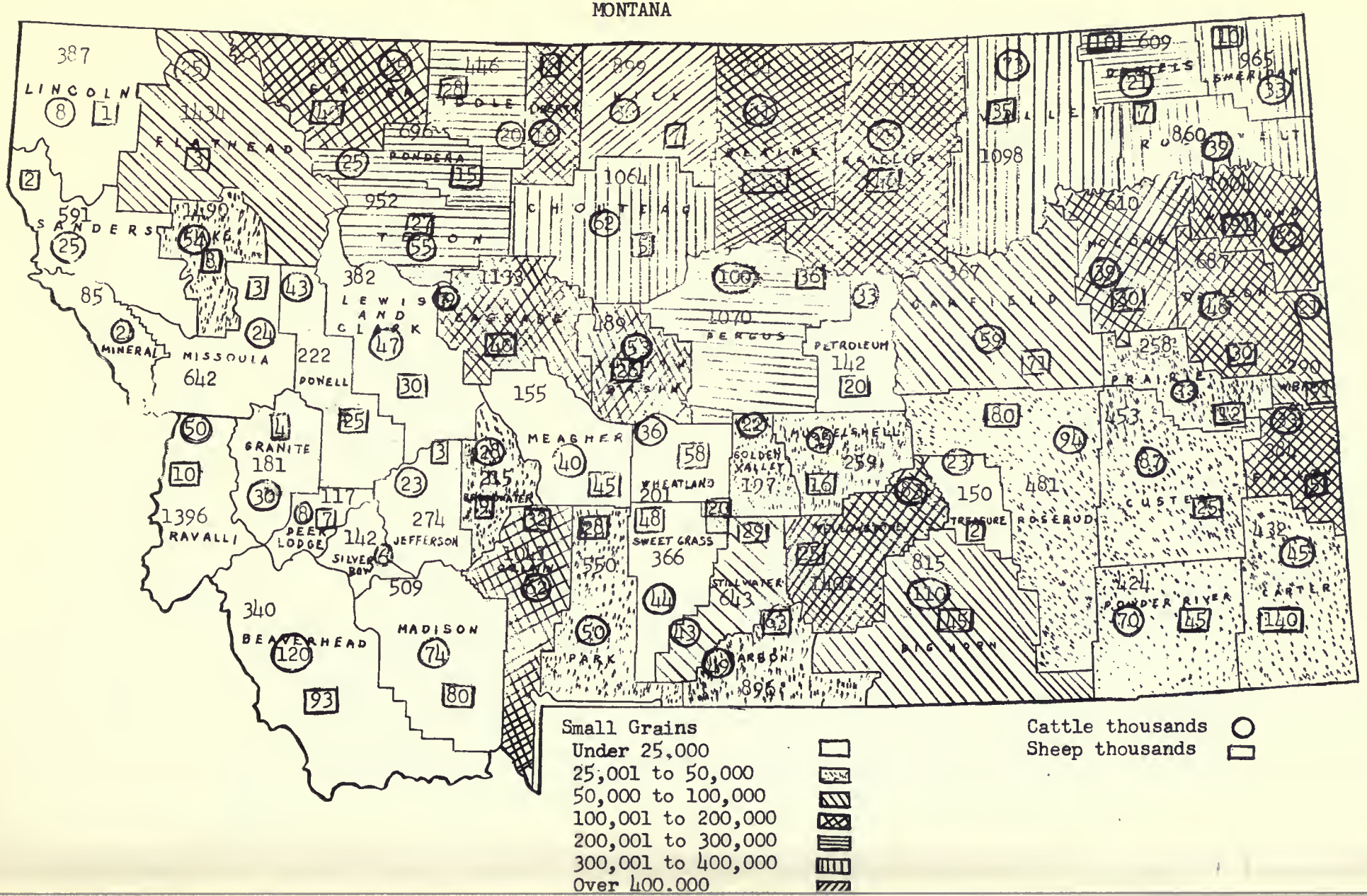
Number of Farms, Sheep, Cattle, & Small Grain Acreages - 1954

MONTANA



ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD PROCESSING REPORT

1956

ES-225 MONTANA

PART I. STATE SUMMARY

Planning

A. Changes in Administrative Organization

The Farm Placement Division of the Montana State Employment Service functions as an integral part of the agency being charged with the responsibility of and maintenance of an identifiable - and effective - farm program. The administrative section consists of a Chief of Farm Placement under immediate supervision of the Employment Service Director and a Secretary. A change of personnel occurred late in the year due to retirement of and replacement of the Chief of Farm Placement.

As a basis for better planning the major-minor market concept in agriculture was adopted based upon placement potential rather than acreage, farm payroll size, livestock owned, or other considerations. This approach is the most practical for the state as a whole, although some crops do permit calculation of labor need in relation to acreage.

A designated Farm Placement Representative in each local office is delegated responsibility for the functional supervision of the program. The basic work of the local office Farm Representative is in promoting better understanding and use of the office by farm employers, advising the local office Manager of needs for correction, assignment of personnel, training etc. - assignments of additional workers to the application, selection and referral portion of the farm placement operation being made with the peaks and valleys of demand.

B. Meetings with the State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation, I.&N.S., U.S. Indian Service Placement Officer, the Montana State Farm Labor Council and the Intertribal Policy Board were held before and during the farming seasons at state office level. Local office Farm Placement Representatives met with or otherwise contacted officials of Farmer's Union Locals, Granges Farm Bureau Organizations, Soil Conservation Districts, local Growers and Stockmen's Organizations, Marketing Organizations and Reservation Placement Officers.

The Farm Placement Division was represented and participated in the State Conference on Community Developement, Institute on Indian Affairs and Conference on Human Relations.

The cooperation of all agencies was solicited and assured. The importance of the nearly two billion dollar agricultural investment to any community development program was emphasized as well as the point that any industrial development planning should compliment the agricultural economy of the community not ignore or oppose it. Efforts were made also to abate some feeling among organized minority groups that to attain equal opportunity for all their members for the highest levels of employment an attitude should be developed of degrading other types of work, particularly agricultural work.. The overall effort was, and will continue to be made, to overcome the opinion (unfortunately shared by too many other) that agricultural labor is any less dignified and profitable than other lines of work requiring comparable skill, and that technological change in farming methods has required farm workers to improve their skills at a greater rate than any other group of workers. Perhaps somewhere the agricultural worker population still is composed of Snerdian hick types - but not in Montana.

C. The arrangement with the Colorado Agency for recruitment of Domestic "stoop labor" in Texas and New Mexico was continued, this recruitment plus recruitment for one sugar company in Arizona resulted in 2142 referrals. Recruitment for the firm mentioned in Texas was unsuccessful due to a later than normal planting in the Western Sugar Beet Area. Yeoman service in a difficult situation was reduced by the Casa Grande Office of the Arizona Agency. Laredo, Eagle Pass, Weslaco, Raymondville, Crystal City, San Antonio, Fort Worth, Lubbock, Beeville, Edenburg and Taylor were prime sources in Texas. T.E.C. personnel at those points also rendered outstanding service. To these and the other cooperating agencies the Montana Agency owes and offers resounding appreciation.

ive machines and skilled
are necessary to harvest
in at the exact time of
ening, delay allowing
ttering or wind-breakage
brittle stems or unskilled
illing of machinery, which
ows grain into chaff pile
mean the difference between
fit and loss.

to by Hi-way Dept.)

It takes skill to plant an 84 ft. strip with each pass. Tain't like hitchin' up old Dobbin. This piece of equipment is shown in use on the Kolstad Farm near Chester.

(Photo by State Planning Board)

ing farmer near Helena
s a neighbor by flying
repair equipment. An
of sunshine saved over
ing the baler in to the
repair shop.

o by Chamber of Commerce)

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

A. Placements and farm employment dropped during the year 1956. Two basic factors contributed. Drouth over much of the Eastern portion of the state, (17 eastern counties were classified as drouth disaster areas, and 16 others were considerably affected), required reduction in livestock ranged and affected small grain and hay production. Severe weather early in the winter of 1955-56 caused considerable winter wheat fall kill in the same areas and caused extensive damage to fruit trees, shrubs, and plants in the area west of the Continental Divide. A late, wet spring in the Western Area hampered and reduced the marketing of horticultural specialities mainly strawberry plants - a considerable loss of market age berry canes having results from the early freeze of the preceeding fall. This same cold wet condition which hurt the nursery business however, provided moisture which, while reducing the amount of irrigation required in the mountain valleys, produced exceptional crops of hay and unirrigated grain and increased pasture carrying capacity. The same condition of moisture extended in a belt from 50 to 80 miles wide on the eastern slope of the Divide, some counties having record precipitation, and harvesting bumper crops.

Year round farm employment remained on about the same level as 1955.

Although demand for farm workers dropped, supply was not excessive. Regular farm workers who normally migrate from the Pacific Coast into the Northern Plains Area and from the Upper Midwest into the Dakotas and Montana, apparently forewarned by knowledge of poor crop conditions in the Eastern portion of Montana, did not appear in as large numbers as usual. Had it not been for a substantial outflow of "Vacationing" workers from automobile manufacturing centers, serious shortages would have occurred.

Crops affecting the farm labor picture are:

Wheat:
A production drop of nearly 35 million bushels, approximately 32% under 1955, a bumper yield year, and 6 million bushels below the 10 year average. Spring wheat production about the same as 1955 and 8% above the 10 year average.

Durum wheat acreage in 1956 trebled 1955's planting and constitutes nearly 32% of the total spring wheat production. Winter wheat production was approximately 20 million bushels in 1956 as compared to 55 million bushels in 1955, and compares with a 10 year average of 30 million bushels.

Feed Grains:
Barley, oats and corn combined about 33% less production than 1955.

Flaxseed:
About 4% less than 1955.

Sugar Beets:
Increased about 16,000 tons on approximately the same acreage harvested.

Potatoes:
Some increase over 1955, percentagewise insignificant.

Sweet Cherries:
10% of 1955 production.

Mustard Seed:
Approximately 20% greater production than 1955.

Berries and Cane Fruits:
Approximately 60% of 1955 production.

Alfalfa Seed:
42% below 1955 production and 16% below 10 year average.

Livestock marketing was up over 1955, however, sales were pretty generally confined to slaughter classes - to some extent prematurely - and older stockers, there was very little tendency to break basic herds despite short pasture and hay. In short, the previous trend to increased production was halted during the year, however there is little trend toward a production downturn that will be immediately felt and no indication of liquidation of herds.

Drouth conditions actually had greater effect on the supply of workers, then, than on overall production.

Comparison of Production, Principal Crops 1955 & 1956

Crop	Acreage (in thousands) Planted 1955	Planted 1956	Harvested 1955	Harvested 1956	Unit	Production (thousands of units) 1955	1956
Corn	190	180	186	171	Bu	3999	2992
Wheat (All)	4774	5757	4628	4780	Bu	109350	86983
Other Cereal Grain	1889	1604	1671	1254	Bu	55800	36895
Flaxseed	82	90	79	75	Bu	672	450
Potatoes	9.2	9.2	9.0	8.8	Cwt	1350	1320
Dry Beans	14	12	14	12	Cwt Cl	230	198
Dry Peas	6	6	6	5	Cwt Cl	61	62
Sugar Beets	50.8	52.4	50.0	51.1	Tons	724	756
Alfalfa Seed			88	59	Lbs Cl	9680	5310
Mustard	48.2	52.0	45.4	49.7	Lbs Cl	30799	37130
Wheatgrass Seed			7.0	5.5	Lbs Cl	525	220
Hay (All Types)			2410	2219	Tons	3054	2691
Apples					Bu	100	40
Cherries					Tons	2020	200

.on, pure bred Herefords
anch near Helena.

oto by Chamber of Commerce)

Lambs being loaded near Cascade, in central Montana, for feed lots in the eastern part of the state.

(Photo by Mont. Wool Growers Ass'n.)

tna is not normally con-
red a corn producing
e, but it is an important
in some areas. Even with
crop strip farming,
nique is practised scene
Baker, Montana.

to by Chamber of Commerce)

RECRUITMENT AND LABOR SUPPLY

A. Local supplies of regular farm workers were used and exhausted early in the season before the normal migratory flow from the Dakotas and Eastern points started, so that some early shortages in the wheat producing areas was felt. Dissemination of need information by bulletin into supply areas quickly alleviated the shortage. Wheat acreage abandonment subsequently resulted in reduced labor needs. An estimated eleven hundred workers were recruited locally. These were basically persons who turn to agricultural employment in season, industrial workers and miners seek outside work over the summer months.

In the Western Area, registration of school-age youth both before and after completion of the school term for work in cherry packing sheds, and small fruit harvest resulted in between sixteen and seventeen hundred referrals of high school youths in these activities. Newspaper publicity was used to attract registrants, and no difficulty in filling the demand was encountered due to the short crop.

B. The Annual Worker Plan was utilized in attempting to fill "stoop labor" demands in sugar beet and minor row crop areas with domestic labor. Recruitment agreement with Colorado and Wyoming agencies, with Colorado providing recruiting personnel in Texas and Arizona resulted in movement of 2,500 Latin Americans. The larger portion of these traveled into Wisconsin and Minnesota following completion of spring sugar beet work. The balance going into Colorado and Wyoming for further beet and vegetable field work.

Regular clearance procedures were also used, particularly to attract specialists such as herdsmen and farm managers as well as the skilled workers needed on 100% mechanized farms.

Farm Labor Bulletin was disseminated to all state agencies. Telegraphic farm listings of shortages and surpluses were used to facilitate intra-state movements of workers.

C. No Puerto Rican Workers were used in Montana.

D. 2480 Mexican Nationals were contracted by three sugar beet processors for the thinning and hoeing operations only. Period of use was from the middle of May to the end of July. Three hundred and sixty of these were recontracted for work in the same upper midwest area as the bulk of the Latin Americans indicated as their destination upon departure.

Continuous effort and cooperation between the agency, the processors and the growers has resulted in continuing improvement in housing. Most users of Mexican Nationals have always recognized the necessity of good housing and living conditions and have been expecially willing to comply with, and go beyond, required standards.

Certification of need for Mexican National workers was made only after the most exhaustive study of sources of local and interstate workers to protect the interests of American citizens. Conservatism in foreign worker ceilings, some feeling that short certification had been made was expressed by a few user-employers, was beneficial in that most contractees had practically full employment during the duration of the contract.

All Nationals were contracted for the thinning and hoeing phase of sugar beet production and inasmuch as all workers are paid U.S.D.A. rates, wage finding presented absolutely no problem.

Evidence of excellent selection by receiving station personnel and at the Reception Center is the praise given by user-employers. The concensus of opinion was that Nationals contracted were the best they have had for years, many inexperienced in the work, but conscientious and quick, as well as clean and clean living.

E. The Montana State Employment Service worked with the Montana State Farm Labor Council, including representatives from three Sugar Beet Processors, Montana Farmers Union, Extension Service, Farm Bureau, Production and Marketing Administration, Beet Growers Associations with the State Commissioner of Agriculture as Chairman. The principal effort was in keeping the public informed as to labor problems through the media of informational releases appearing in the principal daily newspapers, and by radio.

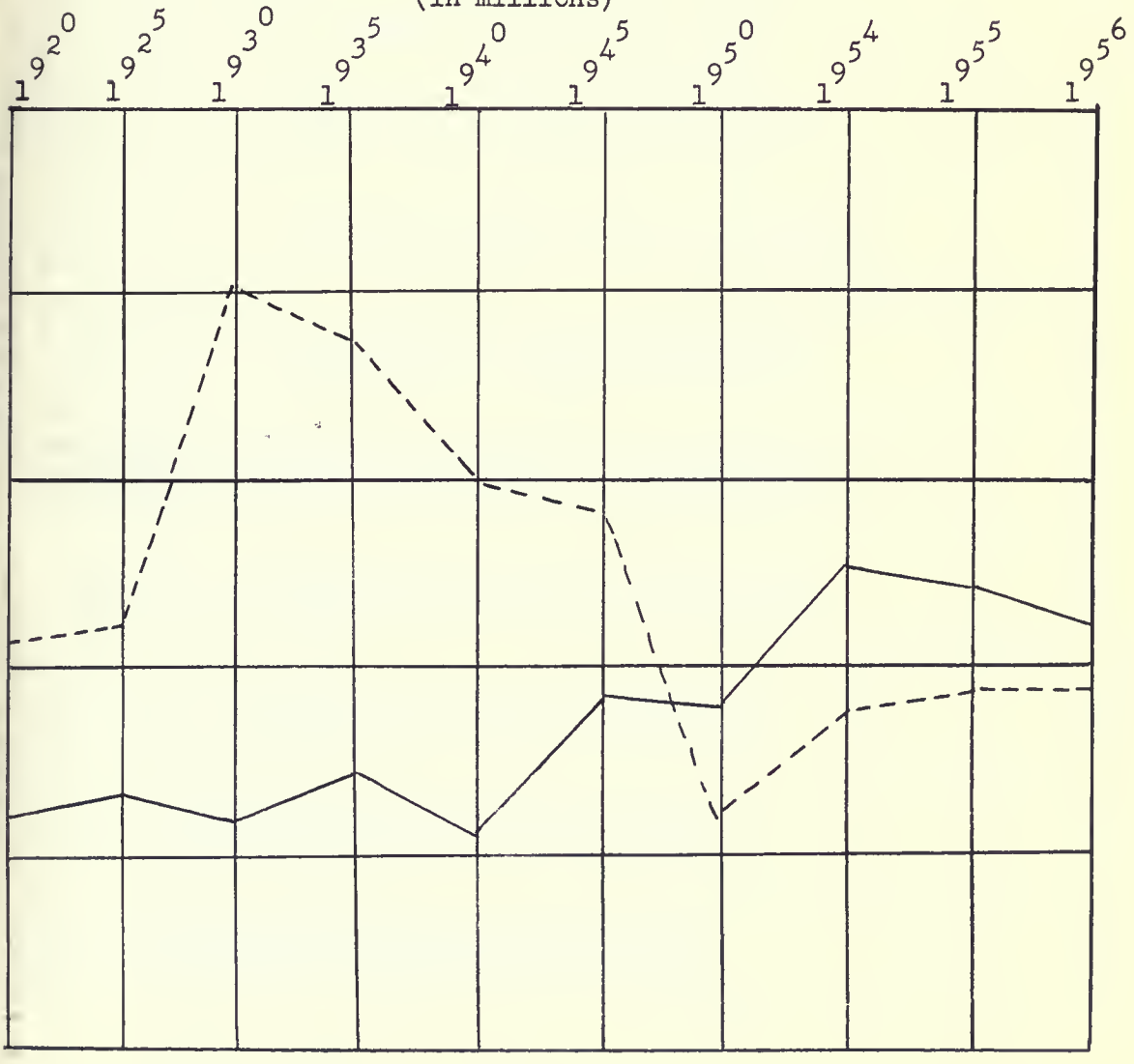
F. Transportation and communication remain as the most difficult of placement problems. Local offices serve employers to distances of up to one hundred and twenty-five miles with public transportation available only over principal routes, readily accessible to less than one third of the employers. This causes in some areas, considerable loss between the referral and placement when the worker must depend on other than his own transportation. Notification of availability of workers is also a problem with telephone communication sparse and in some instances considerable delay in mail delivery. To mitigate this condition local offices have worked out arrangements for notification and/or transportation of the foot-bound worker by various service organizations contacting farms such as feed and fuel deliveries and star route mail stages. The growth of rural telephone cooperatives and extension of commercial telephone service during the year, if continued at the present rate, should practically eliminate this situation within the next few years by making rapid communication possible.

G. As previously described shortage in domestic "stoop labor" was alleviated by use of Mexican Nationals.

While the greatest demand in the farm worker field is for the skilled operator of mechanical equipment, there is still some demand for persons to do repetitive tasks involving a minimum of training such as bale bucking. By keeping the skilled workers moving to jobs where their best skills would always be utilized and using persons not part of the regular farm labor force on the jobs demanding less knowledge shortages were held to a minimum or if developed quickly alleviated.

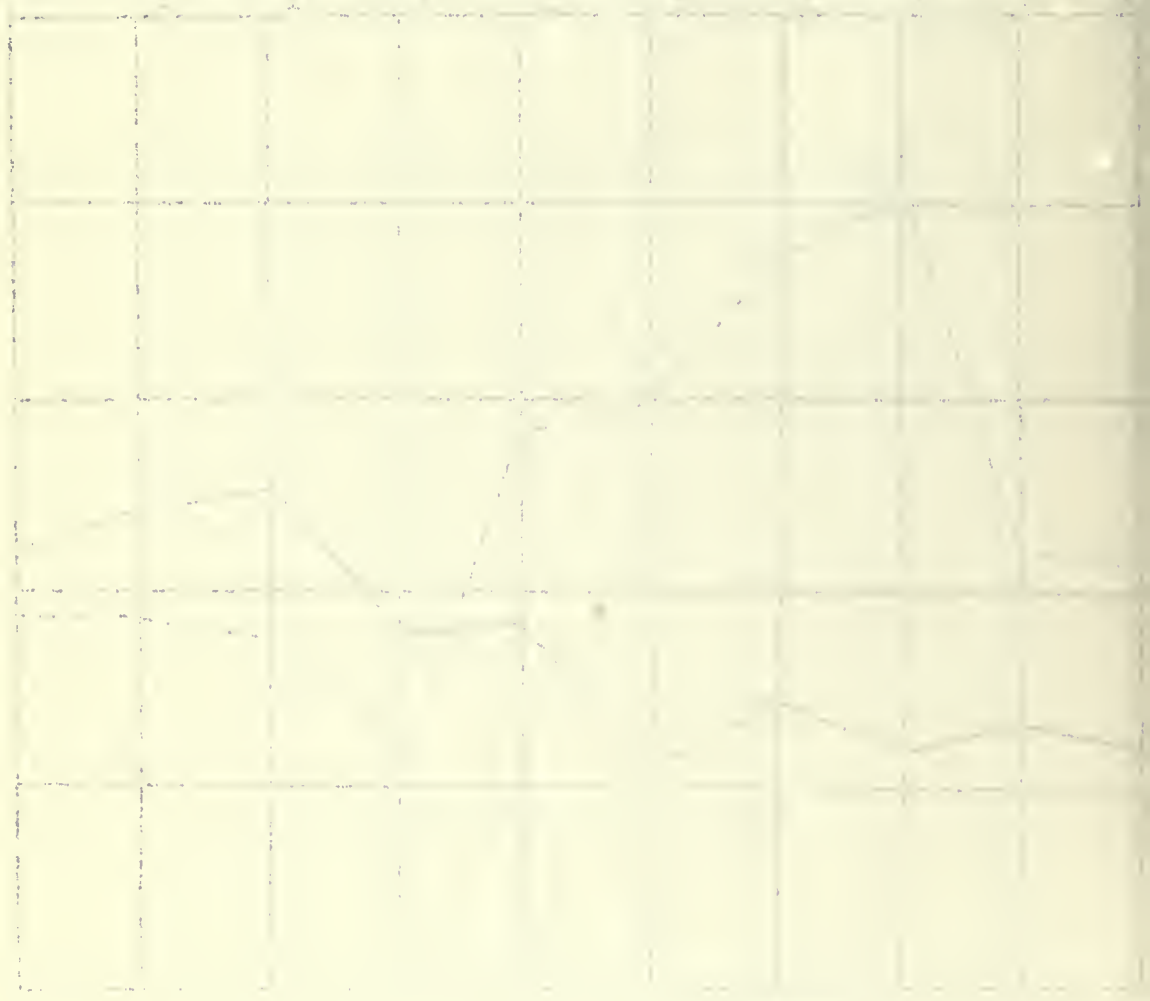
The principal source of these occassional farm workers was from large numbers of automobile factory workers off regular employment due to steel shortage.

Trends in Livestock Holdings From 1920
(in millions)

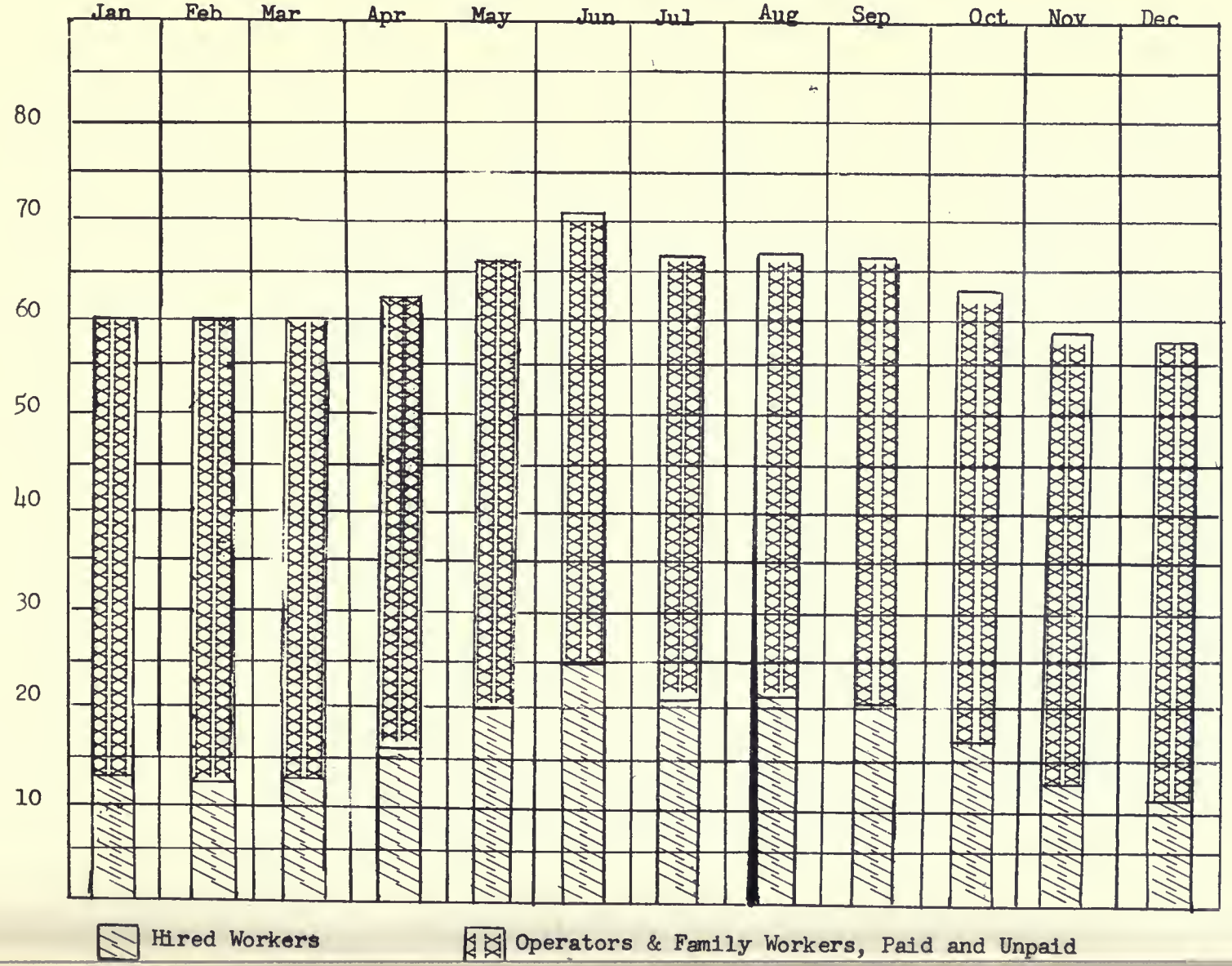
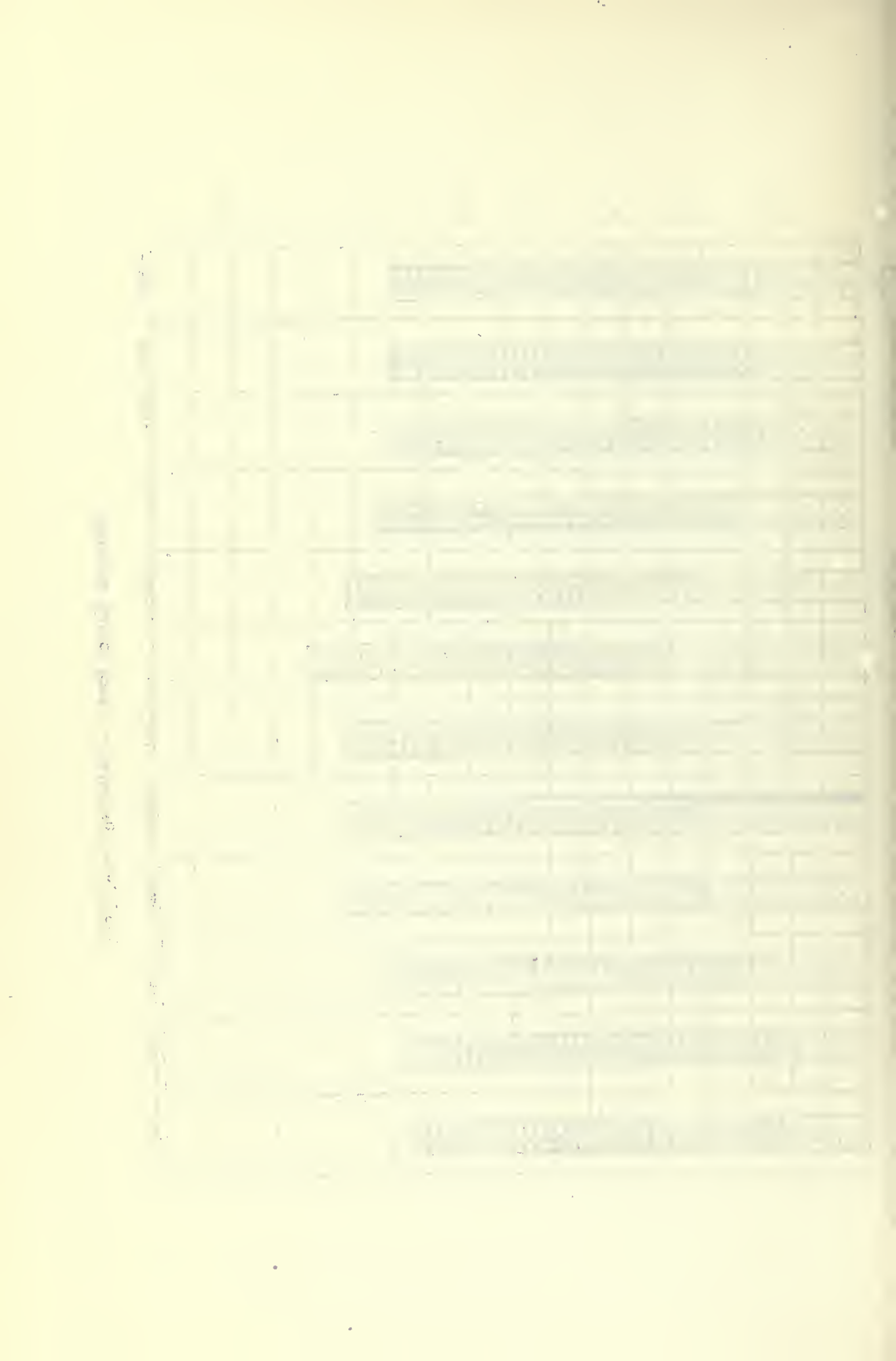


_____Cattle

- - - - - - - - -Sheep



Montana Labor Force - Calender year 1956



Evaluation and Recommendations

On the whole, despite drouth conditions and drop in placements, the calender year of 1956 was a fair year for Montana agriculture. One in which the program was fairly effective, but not completely so. To have held to 1955 levels of placement would not have been impossible and an increase had been projected. Intensive self analysis is being conducted. It is evident that a new promotional approach is needed to extend service and obtain greater penetration. Greater use of direct mail for job development, including reduced use of circular type material and increased individual mailings will be tried. Notices in Farm and Ranch Directories are being placed. Greater use of the county weeklies as information outlets will be planned with special care as to timing of material released to both weekly and daily outlets in the same general area. Closer control of farm placement activities at the local office level will be obtained by tighter management planning involving some change in the methods and records employed in setting up farm placement controls.

II. Area Outlook

1. Western Fruit and Sugar Beet 9-27-01

Sugar Beet acreage will remain substantially the same with about the same demand for workers. This area suffered considerable damage to small fruit production due to freeze in early fall of 1955 which killed fruiting spurs which would have produced in 1956. Barring any unforeseen circumstances, a normal small fruit crop can be anticipated which will quadruple labor demand over 1956 and double the harvest and packing season length. Some difficulty may be encountered in supplying picker demand after an interruption in schedules of many pickers imposed by last season's short crop.

These, however, are persons who have followed work into the Bitterroot-Flathead areas consistently and will return if informed of need. Contact will be made early and it can be anticipated that the larger portion of these workers will be amenable to resuming their regular route.

2. Southern Sugar Beet Area 9-27-02

Beet acreage and labor demand about the same as 1956. Some increase in other row crops may extend the employment period but will not increase the demand for hand labor.

3. Eastern Sugar Beet Area 9-27-03

Both acreage and labor demand will be approximately the same as 1956.

4. Northern Potato and Sugar Beet Area 9-27-04

Acreage and labor demands for sugar beets will remain the same as 1956. Potato planting will remain approximately the same as 1956, price affecting mainly the acreage planted especially for seed or for food.

Small Grains:

Wheat was planted on 5,757,000 acres in 1956, with 4,780,000 acres being harvested. Abandonment generally was as a result of drouth conditions, the winter wheat kill of 1955-56 winter being largely reseeded to spring grains. It is estimated that 500,000 acres of land will be diverted from wheat production in the year 1957, by retirement from production. Winter wheat plantings are 1% up over fall of 1955 with very good germination in some areas and fair to good statewide. Total wheat acreage to be planted will be about 5,200,000 acres. Barring another season of drouth there should be practically the same labor demand as in 1956 for spring activity, the retired acreages being widely diverted. With reasonable weather conditions up to 10% more harvest labor will be required.

Overhead irrigation simulating natural rainfall is being used by an increasing number of farmers in Montana each year. Besides providing for leaf absorption this technique eliminates soil washing and decreases soil packing even in heavier soils. This potato field is located near Kalispell in the Flathead Valley, an area noted for the quality of its potato production.

(Photo by Great Northern Railway)

Farming on slopes presents operation problems to tax the ingenuity of the farm operator and his helpers. This combine shown in central Montana is equipped with counterweights to provide flexibility in side hill cutting. The pull type combine is rapidly giving way to the self-propelled.

(Photo by Chamber of Commerce)

Other small grains, including corn, will be planted on approximately 1,790,000 acres. Hereto labor need can be anticipated to increase over 1956 with reduced abandonment of acreage.

Livestock:

The position of the livestock industry is considerably dependent upon the moisture conditions in the first 3 months of 1957. There, has for several years, been a steady growth in cattle holdings which was halted in 1956. As indicated elsewhere in this report poor range conditions forced premature marketings of slaughter and feeder cattle but there was little indication of liquidation of basic herds. Where it was necessary to reduce stocker holdings it was done on a highly selective basis, culling older and poorer cows. Improvement of ranges in the fall of 1956 in addition to open weather through the end of the year has enabled ranchers to conserve short supplies of hay and feed grains so that pressure to reduce holdings during the first three months of 1957 has been reduced, and calf crop prospects are brighter even though elimination of older stockers will cause a shorter calving. The same open weather condition which is presently beneficial may result in soil moisture shortages which will be painfull in the months following March.

Note:

During preparation of this report information on increase of 2,600 acres in sugar beet allotment was received. Acreages have not yet been definitely determined, however, it can be anticipated that the increase will be contracted.

Over the past five or six years the sheep population in the state has shown a gradual increase, although remaining well under half of the numbers at the peak since 1920 and well under the fluctuating sheep holdings of the first part of the Century. This slight rise has been accompanied by a change in the operation in this branch of the livestock industry, large flocks tending to be disbanded and the small farm flock taking its place. This has concurred with an increase in marketing pools to enable the small sheep holder to get the best possible price for his stock. The eastern portion of the state is close enough to mid-west markets that fed lambs can be profitably shipped.

lock can be
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ont. Wool
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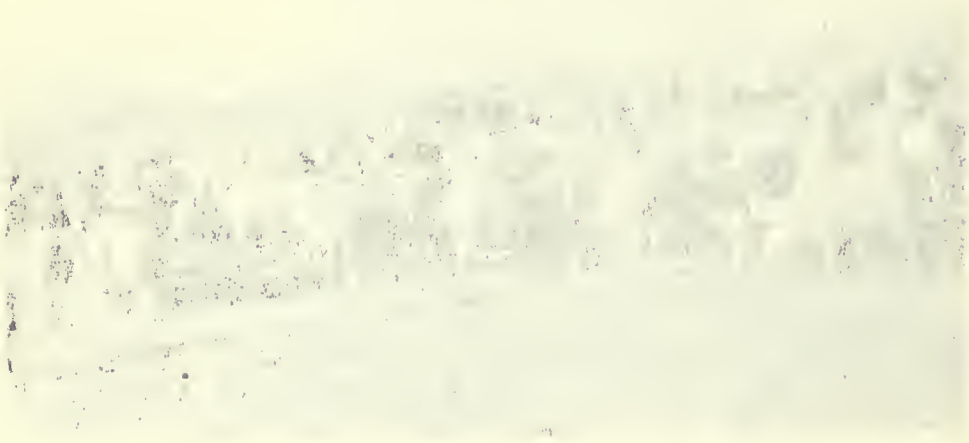

Other Trends

The number of year round employed workers continued to increase despite drouth conditions and this trend should follow into 1957. Extending mechanization - which would ordinarily be considered as tending to reduce labor needs - actually shows an opposite effect as it is being counter-weighted by increasing size of farm, decreasing number of farm units and of farm operators and family workers, and the desire of Montana farmers to use improved tools to do a better job of farming rather than just to reduce labor.

State Montana

Table 1. Selected data on farm placement operations in 1956

ion A. Day-haul activities
Operated by State Agency:
a. Day-haul points - 2
b. Towns with day-haul points - 1
c. Sum of workers transported on average day in each town - 37
d. Sum of workers tansported on peak day in each town - 50
e. Towns in which day-haul operations were conducted separately for school-age youth - 0
Day-haul points established by State agency - 1

ion B. Services to special groups
Supervised camps operated for school-age farm workers - 0
Placements of youths to live in farm homes - 0
Services rendered to Indians by local offices or itinerant points on reservations:
a. Placements - 532
b. Applicant-holding acceptances - 422
Other placements of reservation Indians - 1452
Puerto Ricans brought into State under work contract - 0
Migratory Labor Employment Records (Form ES-369):
a. Completed by State of migrants' residence - 212
(1) Workers covered by records - 2142
b. Transmittals to other State agencies - 38

ion C. Special services to employers
Employers receiving combine services:
a. From out of area - 292
b. From out of State - 627
Employers receiving cotton-harvesting-machine services:
a. From out of area - 0
b. From out of State - 0
Food processing employers receiving placement services - 7

ion D. Other special services
Local offices which held farm clinics - 0
Days on which farm clinics were held - 0
Issues of farm labor bulletins published - 39
a. Copies distributed - 12,965
State agency's work guides distributed:
a. Within reporting State - None
b. To other States - None
Local offices using sound equipment for farm labor recruitment - None
Volunteer farm placement representatives - 173

State Montana

Worksheet A. Towns with day-haul points operated by State Agency in 1956

Towns	Number of day haul points	Number of workers transported	
		Average day	Peak day
I	II	III	IV
Bozeman	Two	37.	50

State Montana

Worksheet B. Periods of day-haul activities operated by State agency in 1956

mn I of A)	Period of operation		Numbers of workers on peak day	Crop activity	Type of program	
	Beginning date	Ending date			School-age youth*	Other
	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
	8-15	9-30	50 est.	Picking potatoes	none	1

rs and Sundays only.

State Summary - Employment of Seasonal Hired Workers by Month - 1956

	Agricultural Employment				
		Domestic			
	Total	Local	Non-Local	Foreign	Placement
	5405	2465	2940	0	1771
	8053	2391	4574	1088	3720
	10922	2956	5532	2434	4059
	9828	3411	6161	256	4245
it	10300	4215	6085		8256
mber	7740	2947	4793		3352
er	3935	2275	1660		3115
ber	880	625	255		580

lacements, 1956 26057

Montana Farm Labor Bulletin

FARM PLACEMENT DIVISION
MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Sam W. Mitchell Building — Helena, Montana

Phone HIckory 2-3260 — Ext. 633

Number 1 April 17, 1956

CTIVITIES: GENERAL SPRING WORK IN PROGRESS. PLOWING AND SEEDING. LAMBING AND CALV-
AL STATEWIDE SHORTAGE OF SINGLE AND MARRIED FARM HANDS. SEASONABLE WEATHER HAS
RM ACTIVITY.

Major crop activities, potato sorting, grain seeding and general farm work. Potato
% completed. Small grain seeding and general farm work started in Deer Lodge Valley.
% completed. Lambing 60% completed. 9 referrals past week. Weather mild with showers.

Soil preparation, seeding, calving and lambing major activities. Lambing nearly com-
lving 85% completed, soil preparation and seeding 9% completed. Wages for single
$150 to $165 per month, married farm hands $200 to $225 per month, housing furnished.
s past week. Weather fair past week. Wet fields delayed soil and seeding.

ate snow showers has retarded spring seeding and plowing by one week. Major activities
and lambing with limited amount of soil preparation. Weather cool and cloudy becoming
armer last of week. Calving 65%, lambing 40% completed. No surplus of workers. 25
ast week.

paration for spring crops and planting. Late livestock care and movement to spring pas-
cipal activity. Lambing and calving 51% completed. Weather cool with no rainfall.
month, board and room single men. Local labor supply ample with excess being channeled
nce for state areas of need. 26 referrals past week. Most jobs 3 months duration.

Weather warm and dry. No moisture during past week. Lambing and claving progressing
ily with about normal losses. Seed bed preparation for spring grains just beginning
perators in the area reporting little or no frost left in the ground. 15 referrals

jor activities are plowing, irrigating, seeding, lambing, calving and feeding. 25
ast week. Weather has been hot, windy and dry past week.

eeding, cultivating, lambing and calving are the major activities. The weather the
days has been warm and clear. Wages for single farm hands run $175 to $200 per month
oom. 40 referrals past week. Duration of farm jobs vary from 2 weeks to 5 months.

Main activities, spring plowing, tilling land and seeding small grain. Wages for single
$150 to $175 board and room. Married hands $175 to $225 month and housing. 31 referral
Weather warm and dry.

L: Small grains, seeding and plowing are major activities. Wages $200 per month or $8.0
rd and room for wheel and tractor operators. Farm hands, livestock $150 per month
oom. 49 referrals past week. Weather warm and dry, ideal for farm operations.

Montana Farm Labor Bulletin

FARM PLACEMENT DIVISION
MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Sam W. Mitchell Building — Helena, Montana

Phone HIckory 2-3260 — Ext. 633

Number 39 November 14, 1956

TIVITIES: LIVESTOCK FEEDING, FALL PLOWING, FARM AND RANCH MAINTENANCE, IRRIGATING S TREE HARVEST ARE THE MAIN ACTIVITIES.

ugar beet harvest completed. Snow and cold weather has slowed down all farm activi- recruitment for farm labor needs has been adequate at the present time.

vestock feeding and fall plowing are the main activities. Surplus of single qualified ther past week has been warm for this time of year. Local labor supply adequate.

her past week has been moderate with cool nights. Only activity at present is winter work. Wages are running around $125 to $150 per month, board and room. Lo- pply meeting demand at present.

anch maintenance is the main activity. All summer fallowing has stopped due to itions.

ding, plowing, irrigating and fence building are the main activities. Weather has d clear. Wages going from $125.00 to $175.00 per month, board and room. Sufficient available.

major activities. Local labor supply adequate. Weather conditions are unsettled.

epair and maintenance work are the main activities. Local labor supply adequate. and cloudy.

Farm and ranch maintenance and livestock care are the main activities. All field ed. Moving of livestock to winter feed ranges in progress. Local labor supply all needs. Rather cool and cloudy.

eral farm and ranch work are the main activities. Harvest is completed. Winter 't commenced yet, though the demand for farm workers has been light. Wages are 5 per month for single hands and $175-200 for married men. No shortage or sur- ified workers.

Winter preparations and Christmas tree harvest are the main activities. Weather ol-ideal for Christmas tree work. Local recruitment meeting farm labor demands.

No activity. Weather rainy and unsettled.

General farm work is the main activity. The supply and demand of workers is balanced ent of migrant labor has not been necessary. The weather has given some moisture in snow.

FARM PLACEMENT DIVISION
MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Sam W. Mitchell Building — Helena, Montana

Phone 2880

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BOZEMAN, MONTANA
OCTOBER 8, 1956

EXTREMELY SHORT 4 QUALIFIED SINGLE FARM AND RANCH HANDS FOR HANDLING STRAW AND HAY BALES AND FOR GENERAL FARM WORK, WAGES $1.00 PER HOUR BOARD AND ROOM FOR SHORT JOBS. $150 PER MONTH, BOARD AND ROOM FOR MONTHLY JOB. SHORT ONE CHORE MAN FOR PERMANENT JOB, MUST FURNISH REFERENCES, $150 PER MONTH, BOARD AND ROOM. SHORT 2 RANCH COUPLES ONE OPENING FOR MAN TO WORK ONLY, HOUSING FURNISHED, $200. OTHER COUPLE OPENING, MAN TO DO GENERAL RANCH WORK AND LADY TO COOK FOR CREW. MUST HAVE REFERENCES. HOUSING AND FURNITURE FURNISHED, WAGES, $310 PER MONTH, WOULD BE PERMANENT JOB FOR RIGHT COUPLE.

THIS ORDER IS AUTOMATICALLY CLOSED
OCTOBER 15, 1956 UNLESS CLOSED EARLIER
BY TFL NOTIFICATION

WIRE OR TELEPHONE ORDER-HOLDING OFFICE *BEFORE REFERRAL*

EGRAPHIC FARM LISTING an individualized service to farm employers and workers

er Farm Placement Representatives:

The V. F. P.R.'s, located in the small towns and communities in Montana, act as a tween the State office and the twenty-two local offices. They have provided for rtation and have been a valuable source of information. They have voluntarily pro- laces in their communities to assist farmers whenever and wherever they may need nce. They made between 1,600 and 1,700 placements in 1956.

Following, are the names and address of the V.F.P.R.'s in Montana.

nk Irvine
dge Creamery
dge, Montana

rles Popich
r
l, Montana

R. Metcalf
r
sburg, Montana

Arthun
n's Feed & Supply
ee, Montana

orin
n Bar
Montana

A. Swindler
Store & Post Office
Montana

Pue
ine Mercantile
ine, Montana

eynolds
n Mercantile
n, Montana

Kallem
Union Oil Co.
ew, Montana

Mulvihill
as Bar
s, Montana

neth Perrin
Motors
Montana

Malek
ar
Montana

Mr. E. Hogan &
Mr. R. A. Baumann
Hogan & Baumann
Joliet, Montana

Mr. Bill Martin
Garryowen Mercantile Co.
Garryowen, Montana

Mr. Henry Hardt
Mission Bar
Hardin, Montana

Mr. Lawrence Althoff
Althoff Mercantile Co.
Huntly, Montana

Mr. O. P. Balgard &
Mr. E. T. Bildon
Slayton Mercantile Co.
Lavina, Montana

Mr. P. J. Nichols
General Merchandise Store
Lodge Grass, Montana

Mr. Jack Teats
Antler's Bar & Hotel
Melstone, Montana

Mr. R. C. Slavin
Slavin Lumber Co.
Molt, Montana

Mr. Floyd R. Eastlick
Trail Garage
Park City, Montana

Mr. Don Bollinger
Bollinger & Sons
Pompeys Pillar, Montana

Mr. Charles Cook
Gen. Store
Rapelje, Montana

A. Baker
tore
oint, Montana

en Coutts
s Union Oil Co.
, Montana

mes C. Griffith
Barber Shop
, Montana

rown

a, Montana

iff Frank
Chev Co.
Montana

rl Watson
Service Station
e, Montana

Friberg
l Mills Elevator
ontana

m Dellwo
state Office
u, Montana

R. Decker
mplement Co.
, Montana

ke Dirkes
ps 66 Service Station
ield, Montana

Ronning
arshall
enton, Montana

ipplett
y Store
, Montana

hn N. Peterson

od, Montana

A. Cornett
Hall
by, Montana

Mr. Henry Holtet
Darmont Hotel
Darby, Montana

Mr. Paul Dayton, Prop.
Casey's Store
East Victor, Montana

Mr. Ken Avery
Ken's Club
Stevensville, Montana

Mr. Elmer G. Poll
Sula Store
Sula, Montana

Clair Shom
Centenial Elevator Operator
Big Sandy, Montana

Mr. Leonard Johnson
Box Elder,
Montana

Keller & Graham
Bar X Cafe
Chinook, Montana

Eva Erlandson
Fresno Tavern
Fresno, Montana

Mr. Norman McGuire
Harlem Pool
Harlem, Montana

John Hultin
International Elevator Opr.
Hingham, Montana

Mr. Kenneth Hanson
Service Station
Hingham, Montana

Harry Odden
Texaco Service
Sheridan, Montana

J. F. Jenkins
R & J Service
Twin Bridges, Montana

Mr. F. C. Fetty

Wisdom, Montana

ed O. Lehman
rt's Camp
, Montana

Mrs. Crabtree
re & Mercantile
o, Montana

roves
ina Store
ina, Montana

ce Russell
l's Bar
Creek, Montana

arles Fenner
Bar
, Montana

rl Spurgeon
Implement Co.
, Montana

ner
s' Bar
, Montana

R. Taite
Merc. Co.
, Montana

Evans
Bar
Range, Montana

Kirke
s Bar
ton, Montana

C. Lewis
r Bar
e, Montana

Nwt Johnson
Bar
, Montana

Wilhelms
Gap Cavern
Gap, Montana

A. Ashcraft
in Bar
in, Montana

Mr. K. Courtnage

Moore, Montana

Dewey Myers
Office Bar
Moore, Montana

George Wamsley
Court House Service Station
Stanford, Montana

Mr. Mike Machler
Mr. John Mayberry
Roy Bar
Roy, Montana

William McQuirk
Two Dot Bar
Two Dot, Montana

Janice & Wayne Kelley
J & W Grocery
Utica, Montana

Mr. Duncan Gilespie
Gilespie Drug Store
Windham, Montana

Mr. Burt Fuller
Winifred Tavern
Winifred, Montana

Floyd H. Burkdall
Smitty's Bar
Winnett, Montana

Mr. Fritz B. Peterson
County Agent
Big Timber, Montana

Mr. Glen Jones
Clyde Park Groc.
Clyde Park, Montana

Mr. Ed Link
Gardiner, Montana

Mrs. Jeanette Soiland
Grocery Store
Springdale, Montana

Mr. John Johnson
Alzada Bar
Alzada, Montana

rauman and Son
son Drain Co.
all, Montana

uis Bear Child

ng, Montana

V. Johnson
n's Station
ng, Montana

hn V. Anderson
Reservation District
nk, Montana

rdon Brandon
nita District
nk, Montana

R. Malmon

utte, Montana

thur Heppler
Rita Tavern
aRita, Montana

eth Boetticher

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Montana

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Young
Hotel
, Montana

inter
arshall
line, Montana

n Decker
Motor Sales
e, Montana

Schuler
Station
dle, Montana

Lawrence Moran
Hi-Lane Service
Malta, Montana

Carroll Hanson
Conoco Service
Malta, Montana

Mr. Vernon Dostert
Vic's Bar
Nashua, Montana

Mr. Elmer Walstad
Helleckson Lumber
Opheim, Montana

Art Pehlke
Tower Service Station
Saco, Montana

Mr. N. J. Brandt
Whitewater General Store
Whitewater, Montana

Mr. Oliver Lab, Sr.

Lindsay, Montana

Mr. Ralph A. Seaman
Seaman's Elevator
Red Lodge, Montana

Mr. Ed Castagne
New Deal Bar
Roberts, Montana

Mr. John Durrin
Bar-O-Bar
Roscoe, Montana

The Arcade

Roundup, Montana

Mr. Maurice Werner &
Mr. John Cebull
Central Grocery
Roundup, Montana

Mr. Tom Schauff
Ryegate Bar
Ryegate, Montana

r. Jens Skilbred
hawmut Service Sta. & Repair
hawmut, Montana

r. C. A. Bickford
hepherd Mercantile Co.
hepherd, Montana

r. James S. Butler
en. Merc. Store
ilesia, Montana

r. Howard Curry
urry Garage
yola, Montana

r. Francis Miller
int Bar & Cafe
elgrade, Montana

r. Leonard McAtee
ameron Store
ameron, Montana

r. Spike Typolt
ay'n Takit Grocery
nnis, Montana

ae Sellards
ld Faithful Inn
allatin Cateway, Montana

r. Alex Parsnick
arage
arrison, Montana

r. James DeJong
hurch Hill Shopping Center
anhattan, Montana

r. Jack Paul
tockman Exchange
anhattan, Montana

r. Leo Pope
merican Legion Club
anhattan, Montana

r. Ed Denke
rocery
orris, Montana

arvin Croston
tockman Bar
anhattan, Montana

Mr. Fred Lane
Fred's Place
Three Forks, Montana

Victor Magnus
Farmers Union Trading Post
Alder, Montana

Roy Wilkinson
Wilkinson Grocery
Cardwell, Montana

Mr. Frank Actis
Actis Grocery Store
Melrose, Montana

Mr. Mike Meyers
Inverness
Montana

Mr. Marvin Winter
Box 24
Kremlin, Montana

Mr. Clarence Wehr
Garage
Rudyard, Montana

Mr. J. F. Moore
Red & White Store
Avon, Montana

Mr. and Mrs. Rex Davison
Windsor Hotel
Boulder, Montana

Mr. Donald Wilden &
Mr. Gordon Williams
Lincoln Service Station
Lincoln, Montana

Mr. Robert Sitton
Townsend, Montana

Mr. W. Y. Fowler
County Extension Agent
White Sulpher Springs, Montana

Mr. & Mrs. Arthur Doak
Melody Lane Bar and Lunch
White Sulpher Springs, Montana

Mr. T. E. Weggeland
Service Garage
Wolf Creek, Montana

PARMLY BILLINGS MEMORIAL LIBRARY
BILLINGS, MONTANA

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Heiser's Bar
Baker, Montana

Mr. Owen Hedges, Jr.
Old Stand Bar
Okalaka, Montana

Mr. Vern Isaac
Bear Inn Bar & Cafe
Jordan, Montana

Mr. Louie Neidge
Longhorn Bar
Rosebud, Montana

Mr. Harry Brost
Brost Clothing Store
Perry, Montana

Mr. Glenn Blakesley
Blakesley's Bar
Forsyth, Montana

Mr. Joseph Grenier
Dixon Cafe
Dixon, Montana

Mr. Ted McKinnon
Box 488
Superior, Montana

Mr. W. C. Coughlin
Coughlin's I.G.A. Store
Melmville, Montana

Mr. Jack Siebert
Siebert's Service Station
Frenchtown, Montana

Mr. Frank Cyr
Manager, Huson Mercantile
Huson, Montana

Mr. Max Hughes
Hughes Mercantile Co.
Polo, Montana

Mr. E. C. Mulick
General Store
Perma, Montana

Mrs. Marie Kline
General Store
Perma, Montana

Mr. Carl H. Dahl

Plains, Montana

Mr. William Evans
Co-op Station
Charlo, Montana

Mr. Herbert Beckers
Soil Conserv. Service
Hot Springs, Montana

Mr. Frank Herzig
General Store
Lonepine, Montana

Mr. E. J. Wamsley
Wamsley's Store
Moiese, Montana

Mr. Milo Jensen
Ronan, Montana

Mr. Walter Hamel
St. Ignatius, Montana

Mr. Ivan Remmen
Dusty's Bar
Brady, Montana

Mr. Dodds Keith, Sheriff
Liberty County
Chester, Montana

Mr. Russ Slynstead
Joplin Mercantile
Joplin, Montana

Paul E. Nason
Farmers Co-op Oil Co.
Sunburst, Montana

Mr. Homer Faulkner
Gamble Store
Sunburst, Montana

Mrs. Charles Donovan
Valier Hotel
Valier, Montana

Mr. Albert Watterson
City Clerk
Fairview, Montana

Mr. Oscar G. Petrick
Petrick Implement
Lambert, Montana

Mr. Emil Nitschke
Cavern Keeper
Savage, Montana

Mr. James Wangerin
Wangerin Grocery
Outlook, Montana

Claire Johnson
Johnson's Hardware
Raymond, Montana

Mr. Al Doucette
Red's Bar
Redstone, Montana